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NK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
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Offices, Railroad Companies,
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ure, Scientific American, London News,
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ons and vicinity. They will give informa
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[March 21, 1861-ly

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK.
at the lowest possible prices.
Establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Hollidaysburg, Dec. 20, 1858-tf.

ERY AND BAKERY!
NDERSIGNED ANNOUN-
citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he
ed a large invoice of
CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES
children &c., expressly for the Holidays.
keep always on hand a good stock of plain
of his own manufacture.
PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.
at all seasons of the year.
as, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,
OOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.
HEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,
and for sale in large or small quantities.
and price my stock and you will find
cheap as any in town.
JACOB WISE.

REAT QUESTION WHICH
rates the mind of every person
get the best article for my
ard to other matters, the sub-
not attempt to direct, but if you
in the line of
OTS OR SHOES
an examination of his stock and work.
stantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes
rks, &c., which he offers at fair prices.
special attention to custom work, all o
warranted to give satisfaction. None but th
are employed
my shop is on Virginia street, immediatel
e Drug Store.
'57-tf JOHN H. ROBERTS.

. FETTINGER'S
ral News Agency,
ALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET
BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,
ERY, CONFECTIONARIES
ARS & TOBACCO,
NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
1861.

NAL POLICE GAZETTE.—
reat Journal of Crime and Criminals is in
ear, and is widely circulated throughout
It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal
propriate Editorials on the same, together with
Criminal Matters, not to be found in any
er.
ubscribers, (who should write their name
County and State where they reside plainly.)
To G. W. MATSELL & Co.
r & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette.
New York City

NFECTIONERY
OYSTER SALOON,
UBSCRIBER WOULD IN-
citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his
RY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always
he very best articles to be had, and in great
he also an
STER SALOON
where, in which he will serve up OYSTERS
during the season.
RED BREAD & PIES always on hand.
ines prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c.,
other parties. He invites a share of public
oung that he can render full satisfaction to
is store and saloon is on Virginia street, two
ston's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
10, 1861-tf

KESSLER—PRACTICAL
IST, respectfully announces
Altoona and the public gen-
ill continue the Drug business,
t, where he keeps constantly
. Wholesale and Retail. DRUGS,
HEMICALS, OILS, VARNISH-
UFFS.
ention to business, and a desire to render sa-
as regards price and quality, he hopes to
e a share of public patronage.
of merchants supplied on reasonable terms,
on a distance promptly attended to.
scriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

TE BASE.—Having pur-
the right to manufacture the CORELITE
TIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to
ers on this new and beautiful principle,
perior to the old style, on silver plate, a
ible or discolor. It contains no metallic
of course there is no galvanic action.
plates often become obnoxious. Persons
ect of teeth will please call and examine
W. S. BITTNER.
Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

ND LARD OILS, CAM-
rning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at
KESSLER'S.

ND AT McCORMICK'S Store
ndid assortment of Ready-Made clothing.
Nov. 28-tf

RIES.—A LARGE AND
assortment of Groceries have just been re
ve of J. B. HILEMAN.

HAT, TOOTH SHAVING,
rush and Varnish Brushes at
KESSLER'S.

NDS OF PRINTING
eatly and expeditiously executed at the
"ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

OILS, COLOGNES, POM-
ving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c., for sale by
KESSLER.

CLES AND EYE PRESER-
le at KESSLER'S.
[1-tf.]

The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862. NO. 35

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

J. D. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Inches or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
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Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
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Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.
Advertisemen s not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.
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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Langnor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destuctive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, left hand side going from Baltimore street a few doors from the corner. Full name to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sometimes felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

Which the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

THE ONE-HORSE TOWN.

I've heard that for all our earthly sins,
The punishment here on earth begins:
And the doctrine's true, I haven't a doubt,
For the proofs are lying all loose about:
And one of 'em is that I can't escape,
Can't vamose or travel in any shape.
For cruel destiny pins me down
In a mean little, green little, one-horse town.

Early rising's a terrible bore,
But here they all rise at half-past four:
And if I am late they've a regular trick,
To rap and inquire if the gentleman's sick!
Breakfast half over—all in one key.
Folks holler out, "We're waiting you see?"
For they do up old jokes exceedingly brown
In this mean little, green litttle, one-horse town.

When a letter for me in the post-office lies,
It runs a muck tho' the whole town's eyes;
And half a dozen stragglers come
And say, "You've a letter—it ain't from home,
The ritin' is so pretty and sleek,
We think it's the gal who writ you last week;"
And if you look grum they think you're a clown,
In this mean little, green little, one-horse town.

There are very nice little girls in this place,
But if you look in a pretty face,
You'll find before you're at home, I guess,
That you've put the whole town in a roaring mess.
"Round at Betsey's last evening, hey?
What'll that gal that writes to you say?"
For all of our actions are noted down,
In this mean little, green little, one-horse town.

If in a new garment forth you go,
A wonderful interest the natives show;
And all exclaim in the very same note,
"Now where did you get so much new coat?"
And they lift up the tails and collars and guess
"If I tried I might likely have got it for less;"
For genius all runs into beating down,
In this mean little, green little, one-horse town.

If you don't go home before half-past eight,
They wonder what kept you out so late!
And by nine o'clock they're all in bed,
Sleeping like regular pigs of lead:
And you may as well be sleeping too,
For never a thing beside can you do:
And in bed your cares you can always drown,
In this mean little, green little, one-horse town.

Select Miscellany.

DEATH OF DAMIENS, THE ASSASSIN OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

The fate of Damiens, who was found guilty of conspiring to assassinate Louis the Fifteenth of France, was a disgrace even to that age. The sentence passed upon him was "death by torture." In order that the torture should be more effectual, learned physicians held long and frequent consultations as to the amount of agony, and the kind of agony the human frame could longest support before death released it from suffering. Grave dissertations were published on the subject. Public executioners compared notes with the learned, the former contributing their experience—the latter, scientific theories. It was at length determined to begin with the boot.

The decision of this sanguinary Areopagus was promptly acted upon. At twelve o'clock at night the criminal was conducted to the torture-chamber of the Bastille, and the first act of the bloody drama began. Those gloomy walls that had looked down upon so many dark deeds, never witnessed a sadder scene of human suffering. The dim light of an iron lamp, suspended from the vaulted roof, fell upon the stalwart forms of the executioners, and a dark group of bronze-visaged men who silently watched their proceedings. Wedge after wedge was driven in with a sickening crash of human flesh and bone. The perspiration poured from the brows of the executioners as the dull blow of their sledge-hammers echoed through the dungeon, but not a sigh escaped the lips of the tortured wretch. At length the physician, who stood by with a hand on his fainting pulse, signed to them to pause. Nature could bear no more. The pale morning light, struggling through the grated windows, fell on a mangled but still breathing mass of humanity.

Weeks rolled on, and under the sedulous care of physicians and nurses Damiens gradually regained his strength. The time approached for the completion of the sentence.

It was a cold bleak morning in February. Snow had fallen during the night and still covered the Place de Greve; but, nevertheless, every available spot was occupied. The Faubourg St. Antoine had disgorged its sans-culottic population. A sea of human heads surged to and fro in unwieldy mass—clinging to chimneys, clustered on the trees, hanging on the roofs, they found a brutal assemblage—fit spectators of a brutal drama. But in the balconies and windows overlooking the "Place" were hundreds of high-born ladies, many of them youthful and beautiful. They smiled and coquetted with their cavaliers, diamonds sparkled, and plumes waved in the winter wind. They were come to enjoy a new sensation, and to evince their loyal devotion to an outraged king. Some of the prices paid for places were fabulous. For days previous to the execution nothing else was talked of in the good city of Paris.

A scaffold, erected at the north eastern extremity of the "Place," rose in stern black lines above the shifty multitude. In the centre was a chair firmly fixed to the boards, and at one end a large stove. Iron vessels containing resin, pitch, oil, wax, sulphur and lead bubbled and boiled on the furnace, whilst the flames cast a lurid glow on the cruel, swarty countenances of the executioners as they completed the preparations, or watched over the seething caldrons.

The hoarse murmur of the crowd was now suddenly hushed. A general movement and flutter pervaded the fair occupants of the windows and balconies. Damiens appeared, slowly mounting the steps of the scaffold.

The exeqtioners spent some minutes in firmly binding him to the chair, from the back of which extended a horizontal piece of wood about two feet in length. To this his right arm was securely strapped, his hand protruding just beyond it. Executioner No. I now advanced, and held under it a brazier filled with sulphur. A horrible cry burst from the wretched man, a cry that seemed to issue from his very vitals, and that for months afterwards rang in the ears of the spectators. The ladies shuddered: some nearly fainted, and retired a little way from the windows. Soon they returned, refreshing themselves with their smelling bottles, and leveled their glances once more at the scaffold. There was no fire visible. The sun had just burst through the clouds, and effaced the pale flame, in which his hand was slowly and invisibly burning. But a nameless stench filled the air, and a thick fetid smoke rose over the scaffold, gradually spreading itself out, and hanging like a pall over criminal and spectators, as if it would shut out the pitying heavens from this scene of cruelty. Daimens cried out no more. He sat quietly looking at the blackened bones fast withering in the flame.

Meanwhile the horrible caldrons were bubbling and hissing, and the pincers of the Provost's Court of Paris were heating in the furnace. The worst was yet to come. The executioner now advanced and tore the criminal's flesh with the red hot irons in six different places. His assistants followed carrying spoonsful of resin, oil, lead, pitch, sulphur and wax, which they poured into the gaping incisions. Soon the breast, the arms, the thighs were one awful wound. All this time Faubourg St. Antoine and Faubourg St. Germain looked on alike unsated; and the high born dames of Louis the Fifteenth's court smiled and chatted with their cavaliers, and looked and shrank back, and looked again.

All was not yet over. Daimens still breathed, still suffered, and occasionally cried out. Four horses were now led forward. The noble animals were almost ungovernable. All the morning they had struggled to escape from this dreadful spot; from the cries and groans, the thick smoke and sickening smell that filled the air. It was their turn now to take the place of the executioner, who could not find a fresh spot on the victim's body to torment.

Damiens was carried down the steps of the scaffold; the horses were backed towards him as he lay on the ground, and the nimble executioners made fast the traces. The grooms loosed their heads, and wih a terrified snort, they sprang forwards. But human thews and sinews were too strong for them. They were thrown on their haunches, and with a dull, heavy, thud, the body struck the ground. Again and again they started. Urged on by blows and shouts, they pulled, in vain. A quarter of an hour passed away. Damiens still lived—still breathed. At intervals he even raised his head, and looked at the animals.

"Oh! those poor horses!" exclaimed Mademoiselle de Priandau, the young and beautiful niece of the Financier Bouret.

Evening was approaching. The commissioners appointed to preside over the execution were embarrassed. It was necessary to carry it out according to the strict letter of the sentence, which directed the criminal to be quarterd. The crowd, too, was waxing indignant, and clamorously demanded the *coup-de-grace*. They consulted together, and at length ordered the muscles and tendons of the legs and arms to be severed. Once more the horses plunged wildly forward—and this time all was over.

One of Bentham's discoveries in morals was that the pleasures of malignity were only to be branded as evil because they were *less* than the pain given in indulging them. In like manner *all infliction of punishment which gave more pain than it prevented from being given*, was, in Benthamite philosophy, to be regarded as leaving a balance of evil. Without going so far as this, it is still indisputable that the great end of all punishment, viz., *prevention*, is never attained by excessive severity. On the contrary, the notoriety which such punishment obtains, exercises an extraordinary morbid influence over some minds, and actually incites them to incur the same penalty. The excesses of the French Revolution were the result of such scenes as those here described. The thirst for blood that courtly lords and ladies nurtured in the populace, required ere long to be slaked with theirs, and exacted a terrible retribution.—*Once a Week.*

ENMITY BETWEEN ANIMALS—THEIR PECULIARITIES.

There is a continual enmity among animals: they are constantly attacking and pursuing each other; every element is a field of battle for them; the eagle is the terror of the inhabitants of the air; the tiger lives upon the earth by carnage; the pike in the waters; and the mole under the ground. It is the want of food which induces these, and many other species of animals to destroy one another. But they are some creatures whose hatred of each other does not proceed from the same source. Those animals which entwine themselves around the elephant's trunk, and press it till they have suffocated him, do not act so with the design of procuring food. When the ermine leaps upon, and lays hold of, the ear of the bear and the elk, and bites them with his sharp teeth, we cannot affirm that this is done to satisfy the calls of hunger. There is scarcely any creature, however small which does not serve for food to some other animal. I know that many people think that this arrangement is cruel and unnecessary, but I can with confidence assert, that even this antipathy and enmity among animals, is a proof that every thing is wisely ordered. If we consider animals, in the whole, we shall find that it is highly useful that some should subsist upon others; for while, without this arrangement of Nature, many species, could not exist; so, also, these numerous species, instead of being prejudicial are extremely useful. Insects and many reptiles feed on carrion; others establish themselves in the bodies of certain animals, and live upon their flesh and blood; and these insects themselves serve as food for other creatures. Carnivorous animals and birds of prey kill and feed upon other animals. Some species multiply so abundantly, that they would become burdensome if their numbers were not diminished. If there were no sparrows to destroy insects, what would become of the flowers and fruits? Without the ichneumon, which seeks out and destroys, the crocodile's eggs, this terrible animal would increase to an alarming degree. A great portion of the earth would be desert, and many creatures would not exist, if there were no carnivorous animals. It will perhaps be urged that they might live upon vegetables, but if this were the case, our fields would scarcely afford subsistence for sparrows and swallows; and the structure of carnivorous animals must have been quite different from what it now is; and if fish did not live upon the inhabitants of the water, how would they be able to subsist? Besides, if the wars among animals were to cease, they would lose much of their vivacity and industry the creation would be less animated, and man himself would lose much of his activity. We may also add that we should be deprived of many striking proofs of God's wisdom, if universal peace was to prevail among animals; for the address, sagacity and wonderful instinct which they use in laying snares for and surprising their prey, very evidently manifest the wisdom of the Creator. So far then is the enmity which exists among animals from darkening the wisdom and goodness of God, that they receive additional brilliancy from what superficial observers think an imperfection. It forms part of the plan of the great system of Nature, that one animal should persecute and feed upon another. We might indeed complain of this arrangement, if it occasioned the entire destruction of any one species; but this never happens, and the continual wars among animals preserve a proper balance between them. Thus carnivorous animals are indispensable links in the chain of beings; and on this account their number is very small, compared with that of useful animals. We may also remark that the strongest fierciest animals have commonly the least sense and cunning. They either mutually destroy each other, or their young ones serve as food for other beasts. Hence also Nature has granted to the weakest species so much industry and means of defence.—They possess instinct, acuteness of sense, quickness, skill and sagacity sufficient to counterbalance the strength of their enemies. Can any one, then, behold this without acknowledging the infinite wisdom of the Creator, and confessing that this state of warfare, which at first seems so strange, is, in fact, a real good? We should be still more convinced of it, if we were better acquainted with the whole system of things, and the relations and connections which different creatures have with each other, but this is a degree of knowledge reserved for a future state, where the divine perfection will be manifested in infinite splendor. We may, however, in some measure, even in this world, comprehend why these hostilities among animals are necessary; but we can by no means conceive why men whose nature is so much more noble, should be continually fomenting wars and divisions so destructive to their race. To the disgrace of humanity, and the eternal reproach of the Christian religion, men pursue wars, and destroy each other with more savage barbarity than the wildest beasts that range the forests; than which, nothing is more opposite to the great ends for which they were created. Surely man was designed to render himself useful to his fellow-creatures, to contribute all in his power to their comfort and happiness; to be the defender of the helpless, the benefactor of the poor, and the friend of the afflicted and unfortunate. Let us not counteract these merciful designs of our blessed Lord, but endeavor to live in that peace and harmony which becomes the children of God, and followers of an humble and crucified Saviour; leaving animals which are destitute of reason to quarrel, fight, persecute and destroy one another; while we live in charity with all men, doing good unto all men, doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us.—*Sturm*

GRAPE GROWERS' MAXIMS.—We find a few good items under the above heading in the New Jersey *Herald*.

1. Prepare the ground in the Fall, plant in the Spring.

2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but does not mature it.

3. Luxuriant growth does not always insure fruit.

4 Dig deep, plant shallow.

5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.

6. Prune in the Autumn to promote growth, but in the Spring to insure fruitfulness.

7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.

8. Vines, like soldiers, should have good arms.

9. Prune spurs to one well developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.

10. Those who prune long must soon climb.

11. Vine leaves love the sun; the fruit the shade.

15. Every leaf has a bud at its base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.

13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch, a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.

14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to port.

15. Laterals are like some politicians; if not often checked they are the worst of thieves.

16. Good grapes are like gold; no one has enough.

17. The earliest grape will keep the longest; for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.

18. Grape eaters are long livers.

19. He who buys the new and untried varieties should remember that the seller,s maxim is *Caveatemptor*.—Let the buyer lookout for himself.

* Laterals are shoots which start from either side of the main but, at the axil of every leaf; if they grow unchecked they destroy its vigor; if entirerly removed, the bud itself shoots prematurely.

THE RISE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—When George III came to the English throne there was a little boy at Frankfort who did not dream of ever having anything to do, personally with the sovereigns of Europe. He was in the first stages of training for the Jewish priesthood. His name was Meyer Anselem Rothschild. For some reason or other he was placed in a counting-house at Hanover, and he soon discovered what he was fit for. He began humbly as an exchange-broker, and went on to be the banker of the Landgrave of Hesse, whose private fortune he saved by his shrewdness, when Napoleon overran Germany. This incident made his fortune, for he soon became a royal banker, and when he died left a colossal fortune to his five sons, who settled in the five great cities of Europe, and who are each richer at this day than their father ever was.

BURIED TREASURE.—An old man named Bembold lately died at Sumptions Prairie, Indiana, who was worth fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars in gold, the whole of which is supposed to be buried on a four acre patch on which his house is situated. He left two sons, one of whom has joined the army, and the other is a thrifty farmer in the neighborhood. It seems that old Bembold, since 1857, had been afraid of all banks, and bank notes, and had turned all his property into gold, which he kept—no one knew where. He received one payment of over $9,000 for a farm, and another of $2,200. It is pretty certain that there is at least $14,000 somewhere on his premises, and it may amount to $20,000. He did not speak to his married son for three years because of a quarrel with his wife. He lived alone after his younger son joined the army last Spring.

☞ Raccoons are cunning animals.—One day I watched one fishing for crabs, of which they are very fond. He bit the end of his tail until the blood came and then dropped it into the water. A crab soon seized the tempting bait, and as soon as it had got a good hold, the raccoon carefully pulled the crab to the surface, and then by a sudden jerk threw it on land. He then devoured the crab at his leisure, carefully avoiding its claws until he had disabled them.

WHY THE DOG COULDN'T BAT

I have a bachelor cousin, (Joe Elliot,) who is very near-sighted; in addition to which misfortune, he is cross-eyed. He was once operated upon for *strabismus*, on the new mode, but it only resulted in changing the obliquity to a different direction, and designs, he says, to have it set back, for he likes his old squint the best. As I said, however, he is very near-sighted; I don't think he ever saw his big toe in his life, and I've seen him blot out his signature with his nose, while writing it. Well, he had a favorite spaniel, a handsome fellow, with long drooping ears, and eyes that had a remarkably human expression. He was an affectionate, faithful animal, and his master loved him as he would have loved a child. One morning last summer, while passing down Broadway I encountered Joe, wearing an aspect unusually doleful, and on inquiry I learned that *Dash*, his poor dog, was very sick aud was going to die.

"He acts very strangely," said Joe, "and I've shut him up in his kennel."

"Ah," said I, "hydrophobia, perhaps, won't he drink?"

"Like a fish," said Joe, "but he won't *eat*."

"Won't *eat*?"

Not a morsel—not a crumb—I've tried him with everything; I even had a chicken broiled for him yesterday, and buttered, and he wouldn't touch it."

"Well, that *is* strange," said I. "How long has he been in that condition?"

"This is the fifth day," replied Joe, looking very serious, "and the poor fellow can hardly stand from weakness."

We were far from Joe's house at this time, and I proposed to visit his patient, to which he gladly assented, and led the way uttering many an encomium on poor faithful *Dash*, and expressing his fears that we might not find him alive. On going into the yard, Joe opened the kennel, and out came poor *Dash*, and he was poor in every sense of the word. He appeared to be only a walking skeleton, and could scarcely drag one foot after the other.

"Take off his muzzle," said I "and let us see how he acts when you offer him food."

"Muzzle! muzzle! what do you mean?" says Joe, in astonishment.

"I mean that the dog can't *try* to eat with a wire muzzle over his nose."

"My God!" exclaimed Joe, "is it possible that poor *Dash* is reduced to this state by my carelessness? I now remember I told Peter to muzzle him, as the dog law might enable any loafer to make him a victim. Peter you know, enlistad last week, and here's my poor dog nearly starved!"

And so it proved. Joe's limited vision had prevented him from seeing the wire muzzle on *Dash's* nose. No sooner had I released his masticaters than he fell to eating like a famished wolf.

BARNUM OUTDONE.—A German actor in Berlin wanted to get a full house at his benefit, and adopted this ingenious stratagem. He put the following advertisement in the newspapers:

"A gentleman, who has a niece and ward possessing a disposable property of fifteen thousand thalers, together with a mercantile establishment, desires to find a young man who would be able to manage the business and become the husband of the young lady. The possession of property or other qualifications is no object. Apply to ——."

Hundreds and hundreds of letters poured in in reply to this advertisement. On the morning of the benefit day each person who had sent a reply received the following note: "The most important point is, of course, that you should like one another. I and my niece are going to Kallenbach's theatre this evening, and you can just drop in upon us in Box. No. 1." Of course, the theatre was crammed. All the boxes, all the best paying places in the house were filled early in the evening with a mostly male public, got up in a style which is seldom seen at the royal opera itself. Glasses were leveled on all sides in the direction of box No. 1, and eyes were strained to catch the first glimpse of the niece when she should appear in company with the uncle. But uncles are proverbially wicked old men; and in the present case neither uncle nor niece were to be found, and the disconsolate lovers—of a fortune—were left to clear up the mystery as best they could. The theatre had not had such an audience for years, and, of course, the chief person concerned reaped a rich harvest by the trick.

SHARP.—"Grandma, do you know why I can see in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four year old, of the venerable lady who sat on the piazza knitting.

"No, my dear; why is it?" replied grandma, bending her ear, eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the precious little pet.

"Because there is nothing in the way." And the young philosopher resumed his astronomical search, and grandma her knitting.

☞ "Drop me a line!" as the drowning man said to the fellow on deck.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA..

THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1862.

Visit to the Antietam Battle-Field & Hospitals.

It is not our intention to attempt a full portrayal of the horrors which, in the early part of last week, marked the battle-field of Antietam, although we doubt not a portion of our account will be considered sufficiently horrible. We were told by those who had preceded us to this scene of destruction, that we obtained a sight of the tail end only. If that be so, we have no desire to see the whole animal.

While stopping in Chambersburg we had a sight of the Pennsylvania Militia who were encamped in that locality and all along the road from thence to Hagerstown. We found Col. J. J. Weitzel, of Harrisburg, with a knapsack on his back and a musket on his shoulder, acting under direction of the Surgeon in charge of the Chambersburg hospital. We also came across Jim Cramer, the "Model Conductor," figuring in the position of Post Master of the regiment to which Capt. McFarlane's Company was attached. Hon. Samuel Calvin, R. A. McMurtrie, candidate for Assembly, James Funk, late sheriff, Essington Hammond, and other notables of the town "over the hill," were in camp, and Jim told us that they performed guard duty cheerfully, and behaved themselves in all respects as became veteran soldiers.

Our party arrived in Hagerstown on Monday, 22d ult., and immediately proceeded to the Lyceum Hall Hospital to look up the wounded of the 125th Regt. In this hospital we found Capt. C. R. Hostetter, of company D, who had received a gunshot wound in the right side, just above the hip bone, the ball just grazing the top of the bone.—Although suffering severely at times, he was in good spirits, confidently expecting to be on his feet in a few days and return to take charge of his company. On another couch lay Serg't E. L. Russ, formerly a compositor in this office. He had received a gun-shot wound in the stomach, the ball passing out between his ribs on the right side. While the regiment was falling back from the position to which it had advanced, he loaded his gun as he moved, and would wheel half round to fire, and just as he was in the act of taking aim, the ball struck him. His case was at first considered hopeless, but having survived the wound for a week, his physicians think that, with care, he will recover. He is much prostrated. At his head lay A. C. Edwards, of Blair Furnace. He had received a gun-shot wound in the right leg just above the knee, the ball coming out at the cap of the knee. It is only a flesh wound, but from its proximity to the knee joint is necessarily very painful. He bears his lot with soldier-like fortitude. It is not likely that amputation will be necessary in his case. In another part of the hall we found Stephen Beales, from near Allegheny Furnace. He had received a painful gunshot wound in the left arm, just above the elbow. The arm was not broken, but from the fact that he had been almost a week without having it properly dressed, it was much swollen and very painful. It was properly dressed, before our leaving, and he was forwarded to the hospital at Harrisburg. Another cot contained Sergt. David E. McCahan, from near Hollidaysburg. He had received a flesh-wound in the leg, near the knee. Although of a serious character, he bore his misfortune nobly, evidently glad, as were all the others, that he had escaped with his life.

There was a perfect jam of people in Hagerstown ere we arrived, and each succeeding train added to the number. In vain we searched for a conveyance to carry us to the battle-field, some eleven miles distant. Every horse and vehicle in the town and neighborhood had been pressed into the service of Uncle Sam, or hired at the most exhorbitant prices, by curiosity seekers, or those in search of wounded or dead friends. All the hotels were filled to overflowing, and our endeavors to find accommodations therein were crowned with no better success than our search for a conveyance. A private citizen, on becoming acquainted with our mission and situation, kindly took in our party, thus dispelling our chances for sleeping on cellar doors with our carpet-bags for pillows. Lodgings secured, we felt more comfortable, and turned our attention again to the wounded who were constantly arriving in ambulances and on foot. Those who had been wounded in the arm or shoulder, walked into town and gave their places in the ambulances to those who had been wounded in the legs or about the body and were unable to walk. Thus was kept up a constant stream of stragglers toward the hospitals. Some of the wounded were scarcely able to drag their weary limbs along with them, and appeared to find relief on being permitted to lie down on the pavement in front of the hospitals. When night closed in, every available space in the Court House and Lyceum Hall was occupied by wounded, sick and worn-out soldiers. In an upper room of the Court House were a number of secesh prisoners. Some of our soldiers looked hard enough, but the secesh looked far worse. We wonder how men who are no better clothed and fed can make even a show of fight.

Although the rebels had full possession of Hagerstown and surrounding country for four days previous to the battle, they did no damage to property. The citizens say they behaved themselves very well, with the exception of eating them out of everything in the eatable line. The testimony of the people is, that the Pennsylvania Militia did more damage than the rebels. This made us feel bad, when we considered that most of the people in Hagerstown and vicinity are Union. The rebels were evidently on their good behavior, in hopes of winning the people over to their cause. Failing in this, had they been permitted to remain much longer, they would have taken care of themselves.

Having secured a conveyance, we left for the battle-field at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday morning, taking the Sharpsburg Pike. The atmosphere was sufficiently cool to render a shawl comfortable. Nothing worthy of special mention attracted our attention until we ascended a hill, about two miles this side of the battle-field. Here our olfactory organs informed us, very perceptibly, that we were in the region of decaying animal matter. On every rise of ground thereafter we were greeted with the same stench, yet we could see no marks of the battle. Thus we passed on until we arrived at the second toll-gate, which is on the extreme left of the line of battle, the line extending from thence beyond Sharpsburg, being some four and a half miles in length. Here we found the first evidences of a battle, in the limbs of trees cut off by artillery, and trees, fence rails and posts perforated with musket balls. Passing on a mile further, we came to the noted cornfield, in which, it is said, dead rebels lay as thick as cornstalks, after the battle. For the truth of this we cannot vouch, as all the dead had been buried ere we arrived, suffice it to say, however, the number of graves, and the manner in which they were piled into them, from 100 to 400 in a trench, were almost sufficient to confirm it. On this ground we, for the first time, realized the destructiveness of war, where large armies are engaged on either side. All we had previously imagined sank into insignificance when the reality met our view. Such a sight cannot be described. It must be seen to be comprehended. Fences, both rail and stone, were leveled with the ground. Fields of corn were tread into the dust and the whole face of the country resembled a wide wagon road. The fields and woods were strewn with torn hats, coats, pants, shoes, canteens, haversacks, cartridge-boxes, muskets, good and broken, broken gun carriages, &c., and the graves of the Union soldirers, who had been buried where they fell, gave to every field the appearance of a vast cemetery. In all directions lay dead horses, some of which had been partly burned, but the task of thus destroying them was evidently too great for the force detailed for that purpose and they had been left to the elements and the buzzards. The salubrity of the atmosphere, in this locality was, in consequence, anything but agreeable, and we did not tarry long.

On every part of the field might be picked up unexploded shells, cannon and musket balls. Conical shells, very much resembling the old fashioned clock weights, appeared to have been most extensively used in this engagement.

From this field we passed to the first hospital in the rear of the battle-field, known as the stone house hospital. Here the scene beggars all description. Our own and the rebel wounded were thrown together promiscuously. Five of the rebel wounded, who had died the previous night, were carried out just before we arrived. Every room in the house, the porticos in front and rear, the barn floor and mows, all the stables underneath the barn, the wagon-shed, and around the straw and grain stacks, were crowded with the wounded, many of whom were already beyond the reach of medical skill and were now struggling in the last agonies of death. Among this number were men wounded in every conceivable manner, with shot and shell, in the head, body, arms and legs.—What astonished us the most was that they were still alive.

The secesh wounded, and the prisoners who were attending them, were a sorry looking set of mortals. Scarcely any of them had passable clothing, and many of them had not sufficient to cover their nakedness. We were heretofore disinclined to believe the reports we received, as to the destitution of the rebel army in this respect, but if we may take what we witnessed as a criterion, it is even worse than represented. It seemed to us that they all looked alike. They are all thin in flesh and sallow complected, and almost every one to whom we spoke admittted that they did not get enough to eat previous to their entrance into Maryland. A few bear the impress of intelligence, but most of them are evidently of the poorer class of the South, who, at home, are not as much respected as the slaves. Some of them were Northern men, by birth, who had settled in the South, and when the war broke out they were compelled to go into the southern army. All such expressed the intention of going so far North, on recovering from their wounds, that Jeff Davis would not see them again until the war was over. Others again were full-blooded "chivalry," and were not sparing in their denunciations of the Abolitionists, whom they vowed to fight to the last. One old man, a Captain, from Mississippi, who was wounded in the arm and knee, said that he considered it his duty, in case he got well, to take his place in the rebel ranks and try us again. No kindness or attention on the part of Union men make any impressions on the minds of bigoted Southerners. So far as concerned attention to the wounded, we could not see that there was any distinction made between Union and rebel.

We think it would be a bad idea to put the uniformed militia of the North into the field against the rebels, especially if any of our volunteers were in the neighborhood, because of the similarity of the militia and rebel dress. We heard a number of our soldiers say that, in an engagement, they could not distinguish between them and would be as likely to fire into our own men as the enemy, unless the signals were very distinct. Scarcely two rebels that we saw were dressed alike. Their hats and caps are of every color and quality, and their pants ditto. Their coats were of cotton and mostly of two colors, light grey and walnut, hence the appellations of "grey backs" and "butternuts."

From the hospital above mentioned we passed to the one in which most of the wounded of Cap Gardner's company had been placed. Here we found the house, barn, wagon shed, and every available spot filled with wounded. After looking up our acquaintances and doing all in our power for them, we walked through the house and barn examining the different cases. We had heard soldiers say that, by constantly mingling with and attending upon the wounded, they lost that feeling for them which they experienced at first sight. We thought this impossible, but two hours among them convinced us that it was possible. Sights which at first made us sick and compelled us to turn away, we could now look upon without a shudder. A gunshot wound in the arm, or leg was, apparently, of no account. We found one man who had been shot through the head just below the temples. It would appear impossible that a man thus wounded should live, yet this man, after having his wound dressed, was walking about the barn, talking with his companions and seemingly giving it little attention. Another man had been struck with a piece of shell which carried away one side of his face and part of his skull. He was still alive, but evidently could not last long. A rebel had received a bullet wound which cut out both eyes and carried away part of his nose. Though apparently strong, his case seemed to us entirely hopeless. A piece of shell had carried away the roof of the mouth of a Union soldier. In his condition it was impossible for him to take nourishment in any other than a liquid state, and it was hard to think that he must die of starvation, if not from the effects of the wound. Another case was that of a young volunteer from Massachusetts. His thigh had been badly fractured so close to his body that amputation could not be performed, and the surgeon gave it as his opining that his life could not possibly be saved. We could multiply cases, but the above will be sufficient to give our readers an idea of the sights to be seen at one of these field hospitals.

From this hospital we proceeded across the country, some two miles, to another, styled the "brick house hospital," where our lamented young friend, Fred. C. Ward, had died. Here we found some seven hundred wounded, occupying as before, every nook and corner about the house and barn. Two or three surgeons were busily engaged in amputating legs and arms, trepanning skulls, &c. We witnessed an operation on a man who had been struck with a piece of shell on the top of his head, breaking the skull. He had lain insensible from the time he received the stroke, on Wednesday, 17th, until the time the operation was performed, Tuesday 23d. As soon as the fractured bone was taken out and the depression removed from the brain, consciousness returned and it required four men to hold him until the wound was dressed. When the surgeon had finished and the man was lifted from the table, he walked several steps and appeared perfectly rational. The surgeon considered his case quite encouraging. Quite a number of the wounded at this hospital had been lying there for a week, with gun shot wounds in their arms and legs, and had not yet received medical attention. The reports sent out by newspaper correspondents, to the effect that the wounded were well cared for, no doubt had much to do do with preventing the attendance of a sufficient number of physicians.

How men can survive their wounds so long, without proper attention, is a mystery to us. And yet you never hear them utter a word of complaint. It is a perfect school of patience. Each one appeared content to bide his time, thinking there were others more severely wounded who deserve attention first.

Night coming on, and there being no accommodations for stragglers in that neighborhood, the people having left previous to the battle and not yet returned, we set out for the camp of the Penn'a Reserves, distant about three miles. Persons who have never traveled in a strange country where no one knows any more than yourself, can have little idea of the difficulties attendant thereon. The battle-field was still thronged with citizens and soldiers looking up relics, and of every squad we inquired the way to the Reserve camp. Each party put us on a new route, right or left, and nearly always wrong. After having traveled about three miles, and laid out a pretty fair worm fence, we came on the camp of King's Division. Again we made inquiry—some of the party directing in one direction and some in another, and almost quarrelling over their differences. One said it was half a mile to the right, another a mile and a half to the left, and so on. Finally we found a member of one of the regiments who conducted us to the spot, otherwise we might have wondered around half the night, and been within sight of the camp all the time. The men in the army know but little about any other than their own regiment, or at most, brigade, hence the difficulty.

Having found the Reserves and our acquaintances therein, we prepared to make ourselves comfortable for the night. Three of our party put up with Capt. Bohler, of company H, 12th regiment, of Indianna county. Capt. B. bears the reputation of being one of the finest officers in the corps, and certainly he is a perfect gentleman. He is what might be called a "fighting parson" being a Presbyterian minister by profession. When the Reserves were being mustered he gave up his charge embracing two appointments, and recruited a company of 84 men. He has been through all the battles with the Reserves, and his company has suffered severely, numbering at this time only 32 effective men.

The camp of the Reserves was immediately on the bank of the Potomac, opposite Sheppardstown, which latter place was occupied by the rebels. From the bluff on the opposite side of the river it would have been an easy matter for the rebels to have shelled the camp, and such a thing was not unexpected by the officers. While we would have no objections to witnessing such a truly grand sight after nightfall, we confess we would rather be more than half a mile distant at the time, and have the "clock weights," as the boys call them, fly in some other direction than toward us.

If any set of men in the army require rest for a short time, for the purpose of recruiting, it is the Penn'a Reserves. A little over one year ago they entered the army with full 11,000 men; now they number but little over 3,000 effective men.—Dr. Bower, medical director of the corps, informed us that that the loss of the Reserves in killed and wounded, in the late battles in Maryland, was 972 men. One company which went into the fight on the 17th of Sept. with forty men, came out with eight killed and twenty-seven wounded. The boys would like to have a rest for a few weeks, but nevertheless they express themselves willing to go at a moment's notice to any point where Gen. McClellan may order them.

Adjoining the Reserve camp was the camp of the 5th U. S. Artillery, to which is attached the company of men recruited in this neighborhood by Capt. John M. Clark, of this place. We found the Captain and the Altoona boys all right side up, so far as health was concerned, and looking none the worse of the hard service through which they have lately passed. The Captain's company has been strangely fortunate thus fur. It was in all the engagements on the Peninsula, in the late Bull Run battle, and in all the battles in Maryland, and yet, if we remember rightly, it has lost but one man wounded.

Learning that Gen. McClellan's head-quarters were at Sharpsburg, about a mile below the Reserve camp, we concluded to pay a visit to that locality on Wednesday morning. The country in this section appears to be naught but a vast military camp. Every field and wood contains a regiment or brigade, and all the roads leading to the camps are filled with baggage wagons. No one can form an idea of the scope of country which it requires to accommodate an army of the size of that now under Gen. McClellan, or the number of baggage, provision and ammunition wagons necessary to keep it supplied, unless they go and see as we did. The baggage wagons are more in number than the ambulances, and on several occasions we observed trains of the latter more than half a mile in length, filled with wounded soldiers being conveyed from the field hospitals to the hospitals in Hagerstown and Frederick City. We doubt whether all the baggage wagons and ambulances of MClellan's army could be put on the road between this place and Tyrone (15 miles.)—It certainly calls for a master mind to control and direct the movements of so vast an army. While planning a battle extending over four miles of ground, in which 100,000 on either side are to be engaged, he must descend to the arrangement of such seemingly small matters as that of having baggage trains move at the proper time and ambulances properly distributed over the field. After viewing this stupendous concern, we readily perceived why so many generals, who are brave and successful at the head of a small force, utterly fail in manœuvreing large armies, and, also, why a large army cannot be moved as rapidly as a small one. If Gen. McClellan did not regard the welfare of his men and pushed them ahead without caring whether his provision trains kept pace, he might advance more rapidly, but he would soon have fewer men. We think that if all the people of the north could get a sight of this vast army, they would not be disposed to grumble at slow movements, but, on the contrary, they would wonder how it was possible to move it from Washington to Sharpsburg as fast as "Little Mac" moved it. We have never, as journalists, or in any other way, complained of the slow movements of our armies, nor have we found fault with our chief officers for not doing this thing or that at such a time, and we now feel much less like doing so. We have seen enough to convince us that we know nothing about such matters, and that those who have not seen what we did know still less. If any reasonable man wishes to obtain satisfaction on this point we advise him to visit the battle-field of Antietam and the army of the Potomac. He will come away a wiser man by reason of having learned his ignorance.

We arrived at Sharpsburg about nine o'clock and proceeded to what was pointed out to us as Gen. McClellan's head-quarters. There was nothing about them to indicate that they were more than common soldiers' quarters, other than a small flag on the largest tent, and a guard of soldiers around it. We did not get a sight of the General, but in this we were not disappointed.

Returning, we walked through the town of Sharpsburg, made famous by the late battle. It is evidently an old town, judging from the appearance of the buildings, and contains but one main street. Many of the houses were perforated with balls and shells, during the battle, and yet a traveler, who did not know that such had been the case, might pass through the place dozens of times without noticing a single mark. As we were on the lookout for such evidences of the engagement we discovered a number of holes in the roof and sides of houses, plainly indicating that those localities were anything but healthful on the 17th ult. But one house in the place was set on fire by the shells. Most of the people left the town previous to the battle and those who remained took refuge in their cellars. So far as we could learn, none of the citizens of the place were injured, although one newspaper reporter has it that a child was killed. Quite a number of cows, hogs, and other domestic animals were killed.

Leaving Sharpsburg we followed the pike leading through Keatysville and directly over the battle ground. On the right hand side of the pike is a stone fence about four feet high and over a mile in length. Behind this fence, and in a large cornfield, on the left hand side of the pike, the rebels were posted in great numbers, and it was certainly one of their strongest positions. Our forces were compelled to advance upon them over open level fields, thus exposing themselves while the rebels were entirely sheltered. A lieutenanant of an Indiana regiment told us that he was in the column which advanced upon that wall. As soon as the column came within musket range the rebels opened a murderous fire upon it, cutting down men by scores. The order was then given to "charge bayonets—double quick," whereupon the men sprang forward with a yell and the wall was soon gained. Having reserved their fire until this time, they now poured a terrific volley into the rebels, almost covering the road with dead and wounded. In the meantime our artillery had been shelling the cornfield before spoken of, and the rebels were in full retreat therefrom. Just beyond the cornfield stands a small church which bears evidence of the ferocity of the conflict in that locality. It is perforated through the roof and sides by dozens of shells and balls, and is a complete wreck. The rebels had taken shelter in a wood just back of this church, from which it was designed to dislodge them by artillery. We had read of trees as large as a man's body being cut square off by balls and shells, but did not realize that such could be. Here, however, we had positive evidence of it. The ground was covered with limbs and tops of trees, the falling of which would have killed as many men as the balls and rendered the place more insecure than the open fields. From the numerous graves of union and rebel dead, the destruction of houses, fences, cornfields and woods, the dead horses lying around unburied, and the shells and balls which could be picked up at every step, we judge this to have been the most hotly contested part of the field. A house and barn situate about one hundred yards from the stone fence alluded to, was burned during the engagement, and every living thing about the premises was either killed or frightened away, as there was not even a chicken to be seen when we were there. If this be the condition of a country after one day's battle, what must be the condition of the valley of Virginia, over which the armies have been fighting for the last eighteen months?

We now come to refer to the part taken by "our regiment," the 125th Pa. Vols., in the battle of Antietam. It will be remembered that this regiment is composed of six companies from Blair County and four from Huntingdon County, hence we say *our* regiment. It will be remembered also that the 125th is one of the new nine month regiments, and that the battle of the 17th ult. was the first in which it took part. On the day of the engagement it had only been under organization about five weeks, and during that time the boys had received but little training. As soon as they arrived at Washington, about a week after their organization, they were set to work on trenches, and kept at that business until ordered into Maryland. While on their march into and through Maryland they had no time for drill, all their halting time being required for refreshment and sleep. On the day preceding the engagement they were marched several miles, to a position in a ploughed field, where they were ordered to lie on their arms. At daylight on Wednesday morning, they were ordered up, without breakfast, to their position in the line. It is needless to say that every man was at his post and ready for the combat. After manœuvreing backward and forward for a time, the regiment was ordered to advance and hold a position in the woods in front. Skirmishers were thrown forward to find the whereabouts of the enemy. They advanced about one hundred yards, and found the rebels in full force. After engaging them for a short time the skirmishers fell back to their places in the regiment and the whole line at once advanced. The battery, which had advanced with the regiment at the opening of the fight, had retired, having exhausted its ammunition, thus leaving it to contend, unsupported, against a full brigade of rebels. Our men at once perceived their perilous position, but having been ordered forward, they obeyed, the line never wavering. The rebels seeing the position of affairs, charged out with a yell, in full force, at the same time endeavoring to flank the regiment on the left. The boys stood their ground firmly, and would have been surrounded and captured, or cut to pieces, had not the Colonel given the order to fall back. A portion of the regiment did not hear the order and only became aware of it when they found themselves alone, and the rebels within twenty yards of them. The regiment made good its escape in the best order possible, but not without the loss of some as brave men as ever shouldered a musket. Had it been supported by a battery, as intended, the boys would undoubtedly have held their position and driven the rebels from the woods. When they fell back, the guns of Rickett's battery were sent up to cover up the retreat, and these, with a brigade of the Reserves soon made the rebels "skedaddle" faster than the 125th had done.

While mingling with the Reserves and other soldiers who had been near our boys during the action, we made inquiry as to their conduct, and the testimony on all hands was that they behaved like veterans. Rebel prisoners taken on the occasion say that there must have been a brigade of the boys, as no single regiment could have cut them (the rebels) up so badly in so short a time. Their superior officers, and all who witnessed their conduct on that trying occasion, award to the men of the 125th the highest mead of praise. All honor to the 125th. Blair County has boasted of her 84th, and she can now bonst of her 125th. The latter has brought no discredit upon the former.

"A Word of Advice:"

The *Republican*, of Clearfield county, quotes approvingly from the Selinsgrove *Times*, the following "Word of Advice":

"To Democrats we would say, say just what you please either about Lincoln or the war. Do not allow yourselves to be knuckled down: rather go to prison than surrender one inch of your independence. Always bear in mind that Lincoln and his cabinet are the greatest rebels in the land, not one whit better than Jeff Davis and his devotees."

This is the organ of Wallace, and if that paper supposes that the Democratic party of this county, which is loyal and true to the country, can be led by any such treasonable language, they are surely mistaken. Public sentiment, of all parties here, is to sustain the government—stand by the constitution, enforce the laws—hoping for a speedy and honorable peace, when all sections of the country may again be united, living under one flag and boasting of one nationality. This is our sincere hope and it is with regret and pain we see the publication of such articles as that quoted from. All loyal men, however much they may honestly differ on questions of governmental policy, when the question is, have we a government at all? must see they can do no good—on the contrary, great harm. What the object of them is, we are at a loss to devine.

☞ The following paragraphs bring out clearly some points of the revenue law, which have been imperfectly understood, and which are important to be known:

STAMPS NOT CONVERTIBLE.—No stamps issued for one purpose can be used for any other.—*Sec.* 96.

STAMPS—HOW TO BE CANCELLED.—The person using or affixing an adhesive stamp shall write thereupon his initials and the date when used. *Sec.* 99.

STAMP-DUTIES.—PENALTY.—If any person shall make, sign issue any instrument, document or paper, of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of $50, and such paper shall be deemed invalid and of no effect. *Sec.* 95.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Presidents of the Banks of Philadelphia, September 15th, 1862, and we suppose indicates the course that will be adopted by the banks generally:

Resolved, That the Banks of this City will not receive on Deposit, or for Collection, or Discount or Pay any Check, Draft, Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or other negotiable instrument, unless the same is in legal form.

Resolved, That all Checks, Drafts, and Certificates issued by the Banks shall be in legal form.

Important Order from Gen. Halleck.

The following has just been issued from the head-quarters of the army:

CIRCULAR.—From casualties in the field, and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay.

The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command.

Without the hope of promotion there is no encouragement for a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depends, in a great measure, on the character and qualifications of its officers. Without good officers the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by the increase of its members.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

INDIFFERENCE TO DEATH.—A Soldier, who was in all the battles before Richmond, remarks that it is astonishing how indifferent to danger a man becomes in action, after being in it a short time. While supporting a battery some of our men lay down on the ground and sleep soundly, utterly regardless of the shells that were bursting around them. If I had not seen this, I certainly never would have believed it.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, &c.
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 18..

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making the voluntary statement in favor of a medicine preparation called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head, forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The blood on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very week and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher has cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was sent before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. All of which helped me some. I did not recover fast until I got those made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his is much more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various cases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that others who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live under the No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Colville & Watson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called at Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well, as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I used several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and cured me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, of which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter, who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer: of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send you through bank or registered letter, which ever will be convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt for the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and seven... which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully.

[Signed] JOHN POPE

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by DR GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER; Hollidaysburg by J. R. PATTON and JACOB SNIDER.

June 26, 1862.—1y.

IMPROVED

SEARCHER.

SURE CURE FOR

Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boil,
Face,
Ulcers,
Better Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Ulcers
Disorders,
Rodice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Blotches,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones,

all other diseases having their
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DANIEL A. BOYD.

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DAVID KINNOLLY,
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

y, Anderson street, Allegheny

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JOHN POPE.

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ame H. Kinnear, Pittsburgh
and G. W. Kessler; in
ere they have sold

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,
Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,
BILL AND LETTER-HEADS
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL JOHN A. KELLY.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Joshua Kelly, of this place, returned from the battle-field of Antietam, with the remains of his son, Corporal John A. Kelly, of Company D, 125th Reg't P. V., who fell, mortally wounded, in the early part of the engagement. It is said by his companions that he was bayoneted, before he died, by a rebel who came up with him on the field. The day after the battle his body was found by Wm. A. B. Laub, of the same company, who had been detailed to help bury the dead, who interred the remains as decently as possible and marked the grave.

The funeral took place at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by four companies of the militia, the Good Will Fire Company, and a very large concourse of citizens. His remains were deposited in the circle in the centre of Fair View Cemetery, which, as our readers will remember, has been tendered by the Association as the burial ground of all soldiers from Altoona and vicinity who may die or be killed during the war.

SOLDIER KILLED.—A soldier named Lewis F. Smith, of New York city, a member of the 125th N. Y. Regiment, (paroled at Harper's Ferry,) fell from the train at the stone barn below Birmingham, on Saturday last, and was instantly killed. His remains were brought to this place, where they were taken charge of by Mr. John Shoemaker and others, and his father telegraphed of the accident. He requested that a metalic coffin should immediately be procured for his son's body, and that he would be here on Monday to take it home. The coffin was furnished by Mr. Isaac Cromer and the body properly washed and placed therein. The father arrived on the Mail Train on Monday evening, and returned again with the corpse on the Fast Line. Mr. Enoch Lewis, Supt. of the P. R. R., kindly furnished a pass for the corpse and the father from this place to Philadelphia.

AT HOME.—The officers of Pope's army, taken prisoners at the battle of Slaughter Mountain, were released last week, and one of the number, Lieut. John S. Campbell, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, arrived at his home, in this place, on Sunday morning last. He confirms the stories of the bad treatment these officers received while in Richmond. They were imprisoned in a room over what was used as a dead house and which was also used as a horse stable. The food given them was often stronger than their stomachs were able to bear, and contained more meat than came out of the beef. The guards would not permit them to look out of the windows. He was at one time shot at for his temerity in this respect, the ball grazing his wrist. We are indebted to Lieut. C. for several copies of Richmond papers, but we have not yet had time to examine them.

BOUND WEST.—The paroled prisoners from that disgraceful surrender, at Harper's Ferry, passed over the Pennsylvania Rail Road last week, on their way to settle the Indian difficulties in Minnesota. While it was a disgraceful surrender, so far as the officers in charge were concerned, no stigma attaches to the subordinate officers or private soldiers, nor did our citizens so regard it, for they supplied every train load with an abundance of coffee, bread, cakes, pies, meat, &c., in fact, on one or two occasions they almost rid the town of bread, and many husbands had to make their suppers on warm cakes or do without. Hurrah for the ladies. When they attempt to do a thing they do it.

WOUNDED AT HOME.—Several members of the companies from this place, who were wounded in the late battle, among whom are Lieut. Marshall, young Burley and Minehard, have been home on furlough, receiving home attentions, in order that they may the earlier be able to take their places in the ranks again. It is not likely that they will ever have to pass through as severe a conflict as their first proved to be. We hope they may always come out as safely.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.—We have on hand two letters from the army, which contain near about the same information given in our last issue, and in our report of our visit to the late battle-field, in this issue, consequently we have omitted them. We hope our friends will not take umbrage at this, but continue to report their proceedings, which are always interesting to the folks at home.

CONTRADICTED.—Mr. James Mundoo requests us to thus publicly contradict the report put in circulation, for the purpose of injuring him, to the effect that he *sold* coffee and bread to the soldiers recently passing through this place. He furnished a great number of them with coffee and provisions, but *did not charge* and *did not receive* one cent in payment therefor.

JUST RECEIVED AT OAK HALL.—A splendid lot of new music, from Lee & Walker, Chestnut St. Philad'a, consisting of Marches, Polkas, &c., &c. The "Picket Guard" can't be beat. Ladies will please call and examine for themselves. We are constantly receiving all the new pieces published.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the M. E. Sabbath School, of Altoona, held September 28, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable but alwise providence of Almighty God, our beloved brother, Frederick C. Ward, has been removed from amongst us by death, being slain on the battle field, whilst engaged against the enemy of our beloved country, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we regard the death of our brother as a sad bereavement, both to this school and to the church to which we are attached.

Resolved, that while our brother was amongst us, we had constantly presented for our admiration and imitation, an eminent example of sincerity, truthfulness, integrity, entire freedom from guile, genial humor, bright intelligence, christian devotion and moral purity.

Resolved, that we tender to his bereaved parents and heart-stricken sisters, our sincere condolence and sympathy, with the assurance that the memory of our young brother who was bold and brave, as well as good, shall be fondly cherished by us, and with the prayer that God, who is the father of us all, in His great mercy may comfort and sustain them in their sore affliction.

Resolved, that a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that another copy be furnished for publication in the Altoona *Tribune*.

D. W. A. BELFORD, *Sup't.*
THOS. L. CALDWELL, *Sec'y.*

WHO IS SHE ?—A day or two since, Mr. Patton, Post Master at this place, received a letter to be handed to some lady whose name was unknown to the writer. The following note, which accompanied the letter, will partly explain the circumstance, and may enable Mr. Patton to discover the lady to whom the letter should be delivered:

E. FAIRFIELD CO., OHIO, }
September 27, 1862. }

P. M., ALTOONA:—This letter is wished to be delivered to the hands of a lady of your place—name unknown. She traveled recently, (on the 18th and 19th of the present month) from Lithopolis, in Fairfield county, Ohio, to your place, and arrived there on Friday afternoon, if not detained; is supposed to be unmarried; was in company with her mother and little brother; of medium height; hair thought to be dark. If this can reach the right person it will inform her of the whereabouts of a valuable dropped in the cars. I hope you will endeavor to find the lady. I think she is a resident of your place and had been to Lithopolis near four months, staying with a brother, I believe, if not mistaken in what she was heard to say.

JOHN RALEY.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.—We have heard but little from the wounded of the 125th this week. They are now all in hospitals where they will receive proper attention. Sergt. Hawkesworth, of Capt. Hostetter's company, who arrived at home on the Fast Line last evening, informs us that Capt. Hostetter was brought to Mechanicsburg on yesterday morning, and left in care of his friends at that place, and that Sergt. Russ was brought to Harrisburg, with the intention of sending him to his home in this place. He reports both as being on a fair way of recovery.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

Union Losses, Killed, Wounded and Missing, 14,794.

Rebel Losses, Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, &c., 30,000: *Besides* 14,000 *Muskets*, 13 *Guns*, 39 *Colors, &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The following report of the victories of South Mountain and Antietam has been forwarded to the head-quarters of the army by Gen. McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29, 1.30 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army—General: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was—	
Killed	433
Wounded	1,800
Missing	76
Total	2,325
At Antietam our loss was—	
Killed	2,010
Wounded	9,416
Missing	1,043
Total	12,469
Loss in the two battles	14,794

The Rebels, in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:

Major Davis, Assistant Inspector-General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about three thousand Rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the Rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle field, which they occupied after the battle, probably, at least, five hundred.

The loss of the Rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy; but as our troops continually drove them, from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at five hundred, the total Rebel killed in the two battles would be four thousand. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss, in wounded, 18,742.

As nearly as can be ascertained at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to five thousand. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these about twelve hundred are wounded.

This gives the Rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here to be large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the Rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops during their campaign in Maryland.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 39 colors and 1 signal flag.

We have not lost a single gun or color. On the battle-field of Antietam 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the grounds to the recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle.

At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point; 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed) GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commander.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established the following regulations concerning the commissions allowed to purchasers of stamps:

The commissions will be paid in stamps—that is, a remittance of $50 will entitle the purchaser to stamps amounting to $51. A remittance of $1,000 will entitle the purchaser to $1,050 worth of stamps. The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion upon the liability of manufacturers to taxation upon goods removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1, 1862. This opinion is in the hands of the printer and will be published in a few days. The collectors of customs at the several ports are instructed to receive in payment of duties all debenture certificates issued by them, the same being made receivable of duties by the act of March 3, 1849.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, one of the most terrible railroad accidents that has occurred for many years, took place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, just beyond the bridge over the Susquehanna, and almost opposite the city.

It appears that a troop train, consisting of some twenty freight cars, drawn by a single engine, and having the 20th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia on board, was coming to this city from Greencastle, a small town near the border, where the regiment had been encamped for the past few days. The train was behind time, and had been waiting for trains at Carlisle, but none coming, the train proceeded.

The weather was very foggy, and it was with the utmost difficulty that objects could be discerned along the track; but everything went on safely until within about a half mile of the bridge, when the train came suddenly in sight of an engine standing on the track. The engineer of the troop train immediately reversed his engine, but too late to prevent the collision, and the engines came together with terrific force. The result was awful. The forward car, immediately behind the tender, was crushed into fragments, and nearly all of its occupants either killed or wounded. The second car was driven into the first and badly damaged, and a number of the inmates severely hurt. The third car was thrown on top of the second, the wheels crushing through the top. The remaining cars were not damaged. The engines are complete wrecks.

Immediately after the accident two men were sent up the road to warn all approaching trains and prevent a second collision, which would have proved far more disastrous than the first.

The scene presented by the wreck was such as almost beggars the description of a hastily written local paragraph. Inside the cars could be seen brave men struggling in the last gasp of death—others writhing and imploring Heaven to end their suffering—others again dead, crushed, mangled, torn, without a single warning of the cause which produced their end. So sudden was the crash, that the loud and boisterous cheers of the soldiers, just then approaching as they had reason to believe, the last change of cars which were to carry them home, where, as it were, instantly changed to the groan, the stifled cry of pain, the yell of agony, and such demonstrations as men only make who are suddenly driven to despair and terrible death.

As we got full view of the interior of the cars and were able completely to comprehend the extent of the disaster, the heart fairly sickened at the sight. We never desire to look on such a scene again. The cries of those wounded men still ring in our ears; while the sight of the mangled and torn dead will be a spectacle which it will be impossible to dispel from our view for some time to come. The wounded were all carried to houses close by, and Surgeons sent for from Harrisburg. One of the privates in the first Company of Revenue Guards, a surgeon, rendered material assistance to some of the wounded, and made them as comfortable as possible, until more medical aid could arrive.

The results of the accident are eight killed outright, and over fifty wounded, some of them so severely that they will most probably die.

The whole cause of the accident was carelessness on the part of an engineer of the Cumberland Valley railroad. The Pennsylvania railroad, which has the entire charge of the transportation of troops, exercised all due caution. The shifting engine of the Cumberland Valley railroad, instead of stopping at the bridge and inquiring the whereabouts of the troop train, passed on, and the collision was the result.—*Harrisburg Telegraph of the 27th ult.*

DESPERATE COUNTERFEITER CAPTURED AT CLEVELAND.—On Tuesday last a man giving his name as Joseph H. Jones entered the banking house of Messrs. Wasson, Everett & Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and asked to exchange $1,000 note of the bank of Georgia for Treasury notes. Mr. S. I. Everett, the cashier, saw at once his currency was spurious: but making no remark, whispered to a clerk to procure a policeman, and proceeded at once to reckon the money. In a short time officer Whitney arrived and arrested Jones. The two went away together, but on crossing Superior street, Jones drew a revolver and declared that he would go no further. Whitney threw his arm around the ruffian, and with the help of two citizens succeeded in securing him. He was safely lodged in jail, and assured the policeman that he drew the revolver only to make a present of to him. Jones is from St. Cloud, Minnesota, and is an old offender. The ready dexterity of Mr. Everett thus secured one of the most daring counterfeiters now swarming over the country.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is a curious coincidence, well worthy of remark, that the recent decisive battle fought by Gen. McClellan took place on the 17th of September—the very day on which, seventy-five years ago, the Constitution of the United States was signed and adopted. This battle was fought on the one side for the preservation of this invaluable instrument, which has conferred so many lasting blessings on the human race, and on the other for its destruction, with all the benefits attendant upon it.

To be had at Fritchey's

FAMILY GROCERY, corner of Main and Caroline streets:

A large lot of choice Sweet Potatoes at
At FRITCHEY'S.

A fine lot of Baking and Eating Apples
At FRITCHEY'S.

Potatoes always for sale
At FRITCHEY'S.

Oranges and Lemons always to be had
At FRITCHEY'S.

Sugars, Coffee, Teas and Syrups, fresh from the city,
At FRITCHEY'S.

Baker's best Family Flour, by the pound, sack or barrel.
At FRITCHEY'S.

Sugar cured Hams, the cheapest in town,
At FRITCHEY'S.

Sugar cured Beef
At FRITCHEY'S.

No. 1 Carbon Oil and Lamps,
At FRITCHEY'S.

Fresh Butter and Eggs always to be had
At FRITCHEY'S.

Altoona, Aug. 14, 1862.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
Bladder, Kidneys,
Gravel, Dropsy,
Organic Weakness,
And all Diseases of the Urinary Organs,

See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. [June 12-4m.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store-Room on the corner of Annie and Harriet streets, East Altoona, lately occupied by Foust & Etzler. Possession given immediately. Apply to
Oct. 2, 1862—tf ANDREW KIPPLE.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

We wish to remind those indebted to us, that we intend going East in a few days to buy goods, and hope no one will take the liberty of withholding the amounts due us. Short credits are the style now, and those who wish to maintain a good credit must pay up promptly. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, Oct. 2, 1862.-2t

BARGAINS IN WALL PAPER.—In order to make room for a very large stock of Wall paper and Borders ordered for our spring sales, we have concluded to close out our present stock at greatly reduced prices. Those in want of anything in this line will save money by giving us a call.
Sept. 17 1862.—3t. J. & J. LOWTHER.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWIAG SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion.	Difficulty of Breathing,
Loss of Memory	Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin.	Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows IMPOTENCY, FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.
And the melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uteras, Leucorrhœ or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages,	At little Expense,
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience
And no Exposure.	

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra. Allaying Pain and Inflamation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous Diseases and worn-out Matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter at
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicines.

Certificates of Cures, from eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame.

Price $1,00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from any observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTONS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.
Cures Guaranteed. Advice Gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Ninth St., above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, 104 South Tenth-St., below Chestnut,
Philadelphia, Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

do do Extract Buchu,
do do do Sarsaparilla,
do do Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by Druggists every-where. Take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

September 17th, 1862-1y.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

A. ROUSH, DRUGGIST,

takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES,
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicains Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT
Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Wilson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

EVERYBODY CALLS
AT JESSE SMITH'S.
when they want fashionable

Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!
STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most

FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Helen streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.
Altoona, May 22, 1862.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.
Feb. 24, 1859.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lo of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to clean out; at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & MCPIKE.

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO well to look in upon the choice and chaste assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS now displayed upon the well-filled shelves of MURPHY & MCPIKE,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH,
Jas. Lowthen, President.
Secretary. [May 15-'62]

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & MCPIKE'S Store,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.
March 17, 1860. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1863.-tf.

NEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at
1-tf G. W. KESSLER'S.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moths, and ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Flies.
To Destroy—Insects on plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"Costar's" Rat Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25c. 50c. AND $1,00 BOTTLES AND FLASKS, $3 AND $5 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOUSES, &c.

"THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premesis."
"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona.

COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address orders direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

PREMIUM NOTES IN FORCE..... 405,000.

Insures property on as reasonable terms as are consistent with security.

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Harvey,	O. D. Satterlee,
J. B. Hall,	Jacob Brown,
P. M. Price,	Allison White,
Simon Scott,	C. A. Mayer,
Alex. Sloan.	W. Fearon.

O. D. SATTERLEE, V. P. G. C. HARVEY, Pres't.
J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
July 3, '62-1y.] E. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)

Paper, Envelpe, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513, MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.-1y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines!

HAVING ACCEPTED THE AGENCY for the sale of the above celebrated Machines, we are now prepared to furnish, on short notice, any of the various styles of machines manufactured by this Company, ranging in price from

$40 to $100.

Purchasers of these Machines have the advantage of chosing one making either the celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch, or the Lock Stitch, the only valuable Sewing Machine stitches in practical use. The superiority of these Machines over all others, for family sewing, is now fairly established. The peculiarities of the different styles of Machines will be cheerfully explained to any one wishing to purchase. J. & J. LOWTHER,
Altoona, Aug. 7th-3m. Agents.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANTS, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.

Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.
May 15, 1862.-tf.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a

HAT

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. CLARK, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 2½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE STOCKWOOD, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at [illegible] Meeting in the Lecture Room every [illegible] at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in [illegible] o'clock P. M.

[illegible] BRENNFELD, [illegible]21 o'clock, [illegible]ing in the [illegible] o'clock.—[illegible] P. M.

[illegible]—Preaching [illegible] evening at [illegible] o'clock.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. [illegible] EBERHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 8 o'clock in the morning.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——————, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDUE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives	3.20 P. M.,		leaves	3.40 P. M.
" " West "	7.50 A. M.,		"	8.10 A. M.
Fast " East "	12.55 A. M.,		"	1.00 A. M.
" " West "	8.05 P. M.,		"	8.20 P. M.
Mail " East "	7.20 A. M.,		"	7.45 A. M.
" " West "	6.45 P. M.,		"	7.00 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

☞ THE BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M.—Altoona at 10.50 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M. Returning.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way		7 15 A. M.
Western Way		7 30 "
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. &	6 30 P. M.
Western Through		7 20 P. M.
Eastern Through		7 20 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.20 A. M. &	6 45 P. M.
Western Through		7 30 A. M.
Eastern Through		7 50 "
Western Way		8 20 P. M.
Eastern Way		6 45 "

OFFICE HOURS.—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 261, A. Y. M., meets on third Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the third story of Jaggard's Hall.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Kil Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—R. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblymen—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, Jacob M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Arnold.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lowther, Jacob Hesser, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Merrine.
Clerk to Council—S. W. Woodside.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. [illegible]
Constables—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick [illegible]
Judges of Elections—[illegible]
Inspectors of Elections—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

suitable for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his assortment of [illegible] variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

[illegible] model "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying [illegible] make up clothing in the fashion, and in [illegible] can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has [illegible] proved that

[illegible]'s the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap:
All that have ever tried him yet
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above [illegible] Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, [illegible] with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical [illegible] gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable remedies [illegible] Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed [illegible] free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage [illegible]

[illegible] 2. KETLLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon. [illegible] Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1862.—1y.

NO PAINT WHITE LEAD AND ZINC [illegible] also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, Dry [illegible] all at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses, Shoulder Braces for sale at [illegible] G. W. KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST in the WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH

AND

A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE & NEURALGIA!

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price. 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a *Treatise on Preserving Teeth?* Get DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another.—Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES are for sale in this place by G. W. KESSLER.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW

Furniture Polish

Prepared from an improved receipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, &c., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cent. a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. ☞ SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. Address,

BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE
Great Rebellion;
—OR—
THE HEROISM OF
Our SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering and hair-breadth escapes of our Soldiers and Sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the causes of the War by John Lothrop Motley, L. L. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of any heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to Soldiers desiring to act as Agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY
OF
American Manufactures,
FROM 1608 TO 1860.

BY DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 VOLS., 8vo.
Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S
LEGAL ADVISER;
Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY;
OR,
1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business Man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS!

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY a Piano of the best makers, will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address

PIANO,
Care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents,
NEW YORK, P. O.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA.

AN ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large a sortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEENSWARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE.
HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862—tf

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,
LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE. HATS AND CAPS.

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c. &c. &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at		12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS,		10 "
FANCY DELAINES,	from 12½ to	25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide,		12½ "
" " " ¾ "		10 "
" " " ⅞ "		8¾ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard		12½ "
" " " ⅞ "	8 and	10 "
LAWNS,	from 8 to	15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS,	from 40 to	50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES,		$1 25
" Pegged "		1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS,		2 75
" GOAT "		2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,)		1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to		1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES,		1 00

All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES! Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12¼ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862. North Ward.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
SPICES, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, TUBS,
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS,
RAISINS, LEMONS,
ORANGES, PIGS,
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES,
BUTTER, EGGS,
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862—tf WM. B. PERCIVAL.

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, 56-tf]

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

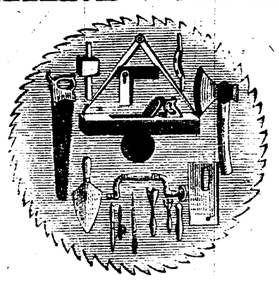
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of Job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Hand Kerchiefs, Kid Glores, Hoopd Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ticking, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
HARDWARE. QUEENSWARE.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
OIL CLOTHS. CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia St., a few doors below the Mail's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH,
SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN.

TEAS of all kinds; COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES.
Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock.

April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars addres (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent.
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. B. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

AMERICAN
Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " "	———	857 10	600 00
8 " "	———	———	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Heazlitt.

Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to lift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House," Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 28, 1861-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttle, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLER in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

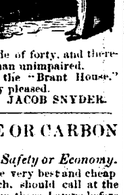
MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,



such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 11-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

BELGIUM CANARY BIRDS